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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

CHENTILE GOODMAN,

**Plaintiff,**

v.

LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE  
DEPARTMENT, a political subdivision of the  
State of Nevada; COSMOPOLITAN  
INTERNATIONAL COMPANY, INC., a  
Nevada Corporation; NEVADA PROPERTY  
1, LLC, a foreign Limited Liability Company;  
DOES 1-30; ROES 1-30; jointly and  
severally.

## Defendants.

2:11-cv-1447-RCJ-CWH

## **ORDER**

18 This case arose from the detention of Plaintiff under the incorrect suspicion that she  
19 was a prostitute. Defendant Nevada Property 1 LLC d/b/a The Cosmopolitan of Las Vegas  
20 ("Cosmopolitan") has filed a motion to dismiss the complaint for failure to state a claim (#11).  
21 For the following reasons, Cosmopolitan's motion to dismiss is granted.

## BACKGROUND

## I. Facts<sup>1</sup>

At 10:20 pm on or about February 9, 2011, Plaintiff Chentile Goodman picked up her friend, Ayda Maseser, from the Las Vegas airport. (FAC (#16-1) at 4). After getting dressed in the hotel room they rented at the Aria, Plaintiff and Maseser went to meet Plaintiff's

<sup>1</sup> The facts are taken from Plaintiff's proposed first amended complaint ("FAC"), which was attached to her opposition to Cosmopolitan's motion to dismiss. (FAC (#16-1)).

1 boyfriend and his business partner at "The Henry", a venue within the Cosmopolitan, for a late  
2 dinner and drinks. (*Id.*).

3 While proceeding towards The Henry, Plaintiff and Maseser were approached by an  
4 undercover Las Vegas metropolitan police officer known by Cosmopolitan employees as  
5 "Porkchop". (*Id.* at 3-4). Porkchop began to make overtures "in the nature of a common  
6 masher on the make," stating he was looking for a good time and asking Plaintiff if she knew  
7 where he might meet some interesting people for some 'fun.' (*Id.* at 5). Plaintiff did her best  
8 to ignore and discourage Porkchop and made it clear that she and Maseser were about other  
9 business and that Porkchop should leave them alone. (*Id.*). Porkchop continued to make  
10 overtures toward the women despite their attempts to rebuff him. (*Id.*). Porkchop was  
11 allegedly insulted by the fact the two attractive women showed no interest in him. (*Id.*). He  
12 then called a second officer ("Officer 2") to join him and they identified themselves as police  
13 and demanded identification of Plaintiff and Maseser. (*Id.* at 5-6). Plaintiff and Maseser  
14 complied and explained they were on their way to have dinner at The Henry with some friends.  
15 (*Id.* at 6). Porkchop and Officer 2 (collectively "the Officers") then ran a "scope" on Plaintiff  
16 and Maseser to learn of their criminal history, which revealed no criminal history on the part  
17 of Plaintiff and a single past arrest for Maseser for which she was never prosecuted. (*Id.*).

18 The Officers then forcibly removed Plaintiff's cell phone from her hand, grabbed her by  
19 the arm, and escorted her against her will to Cosmopolitan's security office. (*Id.* at 7, 10).  
20 Plaintiff and Maseser were then detained in the security office by Cosmopolitan employees  
21 at the request of the Officers while the Officers left to find other persons to be held in the  
22 security office of the Cosmopolitan. (*Id.* at 8). A number of other persons, some of which  
23 were apparently prostitutes, were also being detained in the security office with the full  
24 cooperation of Cosmopolitan. (*Id.*). While the Officers were not present, Plaintiff requested  
25 to leave but was refused by Cosmopolitan security personnel. (*Id.*). Plaintiff repeatedly  
26 informed Cosmopolitan personnel that she was not a prostitute and Cosmopolitan personnel  
27 allegedly agreed with her and recognized that she was not a prostitute, but continued to hold  
28 Plaintiff on behalf of the Officers. (*Id.* at 9-10). Plaintiff was told she had been arrested for

1 various crimes surrounding allegations of prostitution and that the detention was undertaken  
 2 at the request of the Officers so that the numerous detained suspects could all be taken to the  
 3 police department in a "paddy-wagon" rather than in individual transports. (*Id.* at 9).

4 After nearly two hours of being detained, Plaintiff was released and no charges were  
 5 brought against her. (*Id.*). Upon release, however, Cosmopolitan employees took Plaintiff's  
 6 photograph and included it in a trespass record where Plaintiff was listed as an undesirable.  
 7 (*Id.* at 11). Cosmopolitan employees then trespassed Plaintiff from the premises. (*Id.* at 21).

8 **II. The Complaint**

9 Plaintiff filed her complaint in Nevada state court on August 22, 2011 against the Las  
 10 Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Cosmopolitan International Company, Inc., Nevada  
 11 Property 1, LLC, and several Doe and Roe defendants whose names were to be inserted later  
 12 (including the names of the Officers). (Compl. (#1) at 7). The case was removed to federal  
 13 court on September 8, 2011. (Pet. for Removal (#1) at 1). Plaintiff's proposed FAC was later  
 14 submitted on October 14, 2011, which alleges: (1) false imprisonment; (2) battery; (3)  
 15 depravation of rights granted under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United  
 16 States Constitution in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983; (4) defamation; and (5) intentional  
 17 infliction of emotional distress.<sup>2</sup> (FAC (#16-1) at 15-23).

18 On September 27, 2011, Cosmopolitan filed a motion to dismiss Plaintiff's claims  
 19 against it pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). (Mot. to Dismiss (#11)). Plaintiff filed a  
 20 response on October 14, 2011 to which she attached the FAC. (Opp'n to Mot. to Dismiss  
 21 (#16); FAC (#16-1)). Cosmopolitan filed a reply on October 14, 2011 and Plaintiff filed a  
 22 surreply on December 13, 2011 after obtaining this Court's permission.<sup>3</sup> (Reply (#17); Surreply  
 23

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24       <sup>2</sup> The FAC is substantially similar to the original complaint and merely expounds on  
 25 earlier allegations and adds additional facts.

26       <sup>3</sup> Plaintiff was given leave to file a surreply on December 12, 2011 by minute order to  
 27 allow Plaintiff to address arguments raised by Cosmopolitan for the first time in its reply brief.  
 28 (Minute Order (#24)).

1 (#18-1)).

## 2                   **LEGAL STANDARD**

3                 The purpose of a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim is to test  
 4 the legal sufficiency of a complaint. *Navarro v. Block*, 250 F.3d 729, 732 (9th Cir. 2001).  
 5 “[T]he issue is not whether a plaintiff will ultimately prevail but whether the claimant is entitled  
 6 to offer evidence to support the claims.” *Gilligan v. Jamco Dev. Corp.*, 108 F.3d 246, 249 (9th  
 7 Cir. 1997) (quoting *Scheuer v. Rhodes*, 416 U.S. 232, 236 (1974)).

8                 To avoid a Rule 12(b)(6) dismissal, a complaint must plead “enough facts to state a  
 9 claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Clemens v. DaimlerChrysler Corp.*, 534 F.3d 1017,  
 10 1022 (9th Cir. 2008) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). A claim  
 11 is plausible on its face “when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw  
 12 the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Ashcroft v.  
 13 Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009). Although detailed factual allegations are  
 14 not required, the factual allegations “must be enough to raise a right to relief above the  
 15 speculative level.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555. All well-pleaded factual allegations will be  
 16 accepted as true and all reasonable inferences that may be drawn from the allegations must  
 17 be construed in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. *Broam v. Bogan*, 320 F.3d  
 18 1023, 1028 (9th Cir. 2003).

19                 If the court grants a motion to dismiss a complaint, it must then decide whether to grant  
 20 leave to amend. The court should freely give leave to amend when there is no “undue delay,  
 21 bad faith or dilatory motive on the part of the movant, . . . undue prejudice to the opposing  
 22 party by virtue of allowance of the amendment, [or] futility of amendment.” *Foman v. Davis*,  
 23 371 U.S. 178, 182 (1962); see also FED. R. CIV. P. 15(a). Generally, leave to amend is only  
 24 denied when it is clear that the deficiencies of the complaint cannot be cured by amendment.  
 25 *DeSoto v. Yellow Freight Sys., Inc.*, 957 F.2d 655, 658 (9th Cir. 1992).

## 26                   **DISCUSSION**

27                 Cosmopolitan has moved to dismiss all claims in the complaint against it. (Mot. to  
 28 Dismiss (#11)). Of the five causes of action listed in the complaint, only four appear to be

1 directed against Cosmopolitan, including the section 1983 claim for constitutional right  
 2 violations (count three), false imprisonment (count one), defamation (count four), and  
 3 intentional infliction of emotional distress (count five). The claim of battery seems to be  
 4 exclusively directed against the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. Each claim  
 5 against Cosmopolitan will be discussed in turn.

6 **I. 42 U.S.C. § 1983 Violations**

7 Cosmopolitan first argues that Plaintiff has failed to state a claim under 42 U.S.C. §  
 8 1983 because Cosmopolitan is not a state actor and because its acts were privileged. (Mot.  
 9 to Dismiss (#11) at 4-7). "To sustain an action under section 1983, a plaintiff must show (1)  
 10 that the conduct complained of was committed by a person acting under color of state law; and  
 11 (2) that the conduct deprived the plaintiff of a federal constitutional or statutory right." *Hydrick*  
 12 v. *Hunter*, 500 F.3d 978, 987 (9th Cir. 2007) (quoting *Wood v. Ostrander*, 879 F.2d 583, 587  
 13 (9th Cir. 1989)), vacated on other grounds, - - - U.S. - - - -, 129 S.Ct. 2431, 174 L.Ed.2d 226  
 14 (2009).

15 **A. Cosmopolitan Acted Under Color of State Law**

16 A defendant acts under color of state law if he "exercise[s] power possessed by virtue  
 17 of state law and made possible only because the wrongdoer is clothed with the authority of  
 18 state law." *West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 49 (1988) (quotation omitted). "Action under color of  
 19 state law normally consists of action taken by a public agency or officer." *Taylor v. First Wyo.*  
 20 *Bank, N.A.*, 707 F.2d 388, 389 (9th Cir. 1983). However, under certain circumstances private  
 21 individuals may be liable as governmental actors. See *Kirtley v. Rainey*, 326 F.3d 1088, 1092  
 22 (9th Cir. 2003); *Morse v. N. Coast Opportunities, Inc.*, 118 F.3d 1338, 1340 (9th Cir. 1997).  
 23 Conduct by a private individual may be considered state action, and consequently an act  
 24 under color of state law, when (1) the claimed deprivation "resulted from the exercise of a right  
 25 or privilege having its source in state authority," and (2) under the facts of the particular case,  
 26 the private party appropriately may be characterized as a state actor. *Villegas v. Gilroy Garlic*  
 27 *Festival Ass'n*, 541 F.3d 950, 955 (9th Cir. 2008) (quoting *Lugar v. Edmondson Oil Co., Inc.*,  
 28 457 U.S. 922, 939 (1982)).

1           The Supreme Court has identified four tests for determining whether the conduct of a  
 2 private party constitutes state action, including: (1) the public function test; (2) the joint action  
 3 test; (3) the state compulsion test; and (4) the governmental nexus test. *Johnson v. Knowles*,  
 4 113 F.3d 1114, 1118 (9th Cir. 1997); see also *Franklin v. Fox*, 312 F.3d 423, 445 (9th Cir.  
 5 2002). Because Cosmopolitan held Plaintiff at the request of the Officers, the state  
 6 compulsion test is most applicable to this matter.

7           “State action may be found under the state compulsion test where the state has  
 8 ‘exercised coercive power or has provided such significant encouragement, either overt or  
 9 covert, that the private actor’s choice must in law be deemed to be that of the State.’” *Johnson*  
 10 *v. Knowles*, 113 F.3d 1114, 1119 (9th Cir. 1997) (quoting *Blum v. Yaretsky*, 457 U.S. 991,  
 11 1004 (1982)); see also *Kirtley v. Rainey*, 326 F.3d 1088, 1094 (9th Cir. 2003). Here, the  
 12 Officers brought Plaintiff to Cosmopolitan and requested that she be held in the security office.  
 13 The FAC further alleges that the security chief of Cosmopolitan was instructed by the Las  
 14 Vegas Metropolitan Police Department at a meeting of security chiefs of local casinos with the  
 15 Police Department that Cosmopolitan security personnel were expected to render  
 16 unquestioned cooperation to police officers and to obey their requests. (FAC (#16-1) at 13).  
 17 The request that Cosmopolitan detain Plaintiff along with the stated expectation of the Las  
 18 Vegas Metropolitan Police Department that unquestioned cooperation be provided by  
 19 Cosmopolitan qualifies as an exercise of coercive power and “significant encouragement” by  
 20 the state, and accordingly Cosmopolitan’s conduct qualifies as state action.

21           **B. Cosmopolitan Violated Plaintiff’s Constitutional Rights**

22           Plaintiff has also properly alleged she was deprived of her constitutional rights under  
 23 the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution by Cosmopolitan. The Fourth  
 24 Amendment protects individuals from unlawful arrest or seizure without probable cause. U.S.  
 25 CONST. amend. IV. This Amendment also applies to the states through the Fourteenth  
 26 Amendment. U.S. CONST. amend. XIV, § 1. “It is well established that ‘an arrest without  
 27 probable cause violates the Fourth Amendment and gives rise to a claim for damages under  
 28 § 1983.’” *Rosenbaum v. Washoe Cnty.*, 663 F.3d 1071, 1076 (9th Cir. 2011) (quoting *Borunda*

1       *v. Richmond*, 885 F.2d 1384, 1391 (9th Cir. 1988)). However, “[i]f an officer has probable  
 2 cause to believe that an individual has committed even a very minor criminal offense in his  
 3 presence, he may, without violating the Fourth Amendment, arrest the offender.” *Atwater v.*  
 4 *City of Lago Vista*, 532 U.S. 318, 354 (2001). “Probable cause exists where ‘the facts and  
 5 circumstances within the officers’ knowledge and of which they had reasonably trustworthy  
 6 information are sufficient in themselves to warrant a man of reasonable caution in the belief  
 7 that’ an offense has been or is being committed.” *Brinegar v. United States*, 338 U.S. 160,  
 8 175-76 (1949) (quoting *Carroll v. United States*, 267 U.S. 132, 162 (1925)). Officers may also  
 9 conduct an investigatory stop without violating the Fourth Amendment “if the officer has a  
 10 reasonable suspicion supported by articulable facts that criminal activity may be afoot.” *United*  
 11 *States v. Palos-Marquez*, 591 F.3d 1272, 1274 (9th Cir. 2010) (quoting *United States v.*  
 12 *Sokolow*, 490 U.S. 1, 7 (1989)).

13       Plaintiff alleges that her Fourth Amendment rights were violated because the Officers  
 14 encouraged Cosmopolitan to detain her without probable cause and without reasonable  
 15 suspicion supported by articulable facts that criminal activity was afoot. (FAC (#16-1) at 7, 19).  
 16 Plaintiff alleges that at no time did the women invite or allude to a desire to interact with  
 17 Porkchop and gave him no basis for concluding that the women were prostitutes. (*Id.* at 5).  
 18 When confronted by Porkchop, the women instructed him to leave them alone and eventually  
 19 ignored him altogether. (*Id.*). Furthermore, although the manner in which the women were  
 20 dressed could be deemed “sexy,” their dress was in no way inordinate for a young woman out  
 21 for an evening in Las Vegas. (*Id.* at 7). Because Plaintiff alleges that she was detained  
 22 without probable cause or a reasonable suspicion supported by articulable facts that she was  
 23 engaging in criminal activity, she has stated a violation of her Fourth and Fourteenth  
 24 Amendment rights.

25       **C. Cosmopolitan’s Conduct Is Not Privileged**

26       Cosmopolitan asserts it cannot be held liable because its actions were privileged under  
 27 numerous Nevada state statutes, such as NRS § 171.132 (stating a person making an arrest  
 28 may summon as many people as necessary to aid in the arrest), NRS § 197.190 (making it

1 a misdemeanor to “willfully hinder, delay or obstruct any public officer in the discharge of  
2 official powers or duties”), and Nevada Gaming Regulation 5.011(1) (requiring gaming  
3 licensees to “exercise discretion and sound judgment to prevent incidents which might reflect  
4 on the repute of the State of Nevada and act as a detriment to the development of the  
5 industry”). However, the Supreme Court has held that “[c]onduct by persons acting under  
6 color of state law which is wrongful under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 . . . cannot be immunized by state  
7 law.” *Martinez v. California*, 444 U.S. 277, 284 n.8 (1980) (citation omitted); see also *Pardi v.*  
8 *Kaiser Found. Hosps.*, 389 F.3d 840, 851 (9th Cir. 2004). The reason for this is that allowing  
9 state law to immunize actions that violate constitutional rights would violate the supremacy  
10 clause of the U.S. Constitution. See *Haywood v. Drown*, 129 S.Ct. 2108, 2115 (2009).  
11 Cosmopolitan consequently cannot claim its actions, which allegedly violated Plaintiff’s rights  
12 under the U.S. Constitution, were immunized by state statutes and regulations.

13       **D. Cosmopolitan Is Entitled to the Good-Faith Defense**

14       The Court however finds that Cosmopolitan is entitled to rely on the good-faith defense  
15 because it was merely complying with government agents’ request and was attempting to  
16 comply with the law in good faith. Although the Supreme Court previously held that private  
17 defendants are not entitled to qualified immunity under section 1983, the Supreme Court left  
18 open the possibility “that private defendants faced with § 1983 liability . . . could be entitled to  
19 an affirmative defense based on good faith and/or probable cause.” *Richardson v. McKnight*,  
20 521 U.S. 399, 413 (1997) (quoting *Wyatt v. Cole*, 504 U.S. 158, 169 (1992)). In 2008, the  
21 Ninth Circuit held that private parties may assert a good-faith defense to section 1983 claims  
22 in *Clement v. City of Glendale*. 518 F.3d 1090, 1097 (9th Cir. 2008). In *Clement*, the Ninth  
23 Circuit held that a towing service who did its best to follow the law and had no reason to  
24 suspect that there would be a constitutional challenge to its actions was entitled to a good-faith  
25 defense to the plaintiff’s section 1983 claim. *Id.* The towing service had been authorized by  
26 the police department and had conducted the tow under police supervision such that it  
27 appeared to be permissible under state and local law. *Id.* Because the towing service was  
28 acting on instructions from the police department in good faith, the Ninth Circuit concluded that

1 the towing service was entitled to a good-faith defense. *Id.*

2 In the present matter, Cosmopolitan was simply complying in good faith to the request  
3 of the Officers to detain Plaintiff because she was allegedly a prostitute. Cosmopolitan had  
4 no reason to question the Officers' assertion that she was a prostitute, as Cosmopolitan  
5 personnel played no part in the arrest and because implicit in the Officers' request was that  
6 the Officers had probable cause to detain Plaintiff on charges of prostitution. Therefore, as  
7 in *Clement*, Cosmopolitan was acting at the instruction of the police, the arrest appeared to  
8 be authorized by the police, and the detention appeared to be permissible under state law.  
9 Furthermore, as Plaintiff notes in the FAC, Cosmopolitan security personnel were "schooled  
10 in the importance and expectation of unquestioned cooperation with requests of police  
11 officers." (FAC (#16-1) at 13). Therefore even if Cosmopolitan personnel later had doubts as  
12 to whether probable cause existed, they were under instructions to unquestionably obey the  
13 police officers. Cosmopolitan was also placed in a difficult situation because even if its  
14 personnel did have doubts as to whether Plaintiff was a prostitute, they were not present at  
15 the time of the arrest and thus had no knowledge of whether the Officers had probable cause  
16 to make the arrest. If Cosmopolitan opted to release Plaintiff on the uninformed belief she was  
17 not a prostitute, Cosmopolitan could be liable for interfering with a police officer's  
18 apprehension, detention, and arrest if its belief that Plaintiff was not a prostitute proved to be  
19 incorrect. See NEV. REV. STAT. § 197.190 (making it a misdemeanor to "willfully hinder, delay  
20 or obstruct any public officer in the discharge of official powers or duties"). Because  
21 Cosmopolitan only detained Plaintiff at the request of the Officers and had no reason to doubt  
22 that the Officers had authority to make the arrest, Cosmopolitan is entitled to the same good-  
23 faith defense as was applied in *Clement*. See 518 F.3d at 1097.

24 **II. False Imprisonment**

25 "To establish false imprisonment of which false arrest is an integral part, it is necessary  
26 to prove that the person be restrained of his liberty under the probable imminence of force  
27 without any legal cause or justification." *Hernandez v. City of Reno*, 634 P.2d 668, 671 (Nev.  
28 1981) (quoting *Marschall v. City of Carson*, 464 P.2d 494 (Nev. 1970)). A defendant may be

1 liable for false imprisonment where: (1) he intentionally confines the plaintiff within boundaries  
 2 fixed by the defendant; (2) his act directly or indirectly results in a confinement of the plaintiff;  
 3 and (3) the plaintiff is conscious of the confinement or is harmed by it. *Id.* (citing RESTATEMENT  
 4 (SECOND) OF TORTS § 35 (1965)).

5 Plaintiff here alleges that Cosmopolitan security staff intentionally held her within the  
 6 security office which directly resulted in her confinement for nearly two hours. (FAC (#16-1)  
 7 at 7-8). Plaintiff was conscious of the confinement, as she had requested to leave and this  
 8 request was refused by Cosmopolitan security personnel. (*Id.*). Plaintiff also alleges that no  
 9 legal cause or justification existed for the detention because she had done nothing that would  
 10 provide any level or suspicion of criminal activity. (*Id.* at 6). Finally, Plaintiff asserts that the  
 11 Officers could articulate no basis for holding her and that the detention was without legal  
 12 authority. (*Id.* at 10). These allegations properly state a claim for false imprisonment under  
 13 Nevada law.

14 However, Cosmopolitan again is entitled to a good-faith defense. In *Grosjean v.  
 15 Imperial Palace, Inc.*, the Nevada Supreme Court adopted the same good-faith defense that  
 16 was applied by the Ninth Circuit in *Clement*. 212 P.3d 1068, 1077 (Nev. 2009) ("The good-  
 17 faith defense may apply to private parties who become liable solely because of their  
 18 compliance with government agents' request or in attempting to comply with the law.").  
 19 Because the good-faith defense applies under Nevada law and because Cosmopolitan was  
 20 only complying with the Officers' request to detain Plaintiff in good faith, Cosmopolitan is  
 21 entitled to rely on this defense and Plaintiff has consequently failed to state a claim for false  
 22 imprisonment.

### 23 III. Defamation

24 Plaintiff has also alleged that Cosmopolitan defamed Plaintiff by taking her into custody,  
 25 stating that she had been arrested for crimes surrounding allegations of prostitution, and by  
 26 subsequently trespassing her from the premises. (FAC (#16-1) at 9, 20). To establish a claim  
 27 of defamation, a plaintiff must demonstrate "(1) a false and defamatory statement by a  
 28 defendant concerning the plaintiff; (2) an unprivileged publication to a third person; (3) fault,

amounting to at least negligence; and (4) actual or presumed damages." *Pegasus v. Reno Newspapers, Inc.*, 57 P.3d 82, 90 (Nev. 2002) (quoting *Chowdhry v. NLVH, Inc.*, 851 P.2d 459, 462 (Nev. 1993)). Certain types of statements are considered so likely to cause serious injury and pecuniary loss that they are actionable without proof of damages. *Pope v. Motel 6*, 114 P.3d 277, 282 (Nev. 2005). These statements include, among others, those that impute that the plaintiff has committed a crime and those that impute unchastity in a woman. *Branda v. Sanford*, 637 P.2d 1223, 1225 (Nev. 1981).

Cosmopolitan however is not liable for defamation for their statement that Plaintiff had been arrested for various crimes largely surrounding allegations of prostitution because this statement was not untrue. Plaintiff was in fact arrested for alleged prostitution. Although Plaintiff contends the allegations of prostitution were simply a cover and she was actually being arrested for rebuffing Porkchop's advances, Cosmopolitan had no reason to know the allegations were false, as none of Cosmopolitan's personnel were present at the time of arrest and its personnel was told by the Officers that she was being arrested for prostitution. Because Cosmopolitan was not negligent in its belief Plaintiff was in fact being arrested for prostitution, the fault element of defamation is not satisfied. Accordingly, Plaintiff has failed to state a claim of defamation based on Cosmopolitan's statements.

Plaintiff additionally argues that Cosmopolitan's acts of confining her and ejecting her from the premises constituted defamatory statements. (FAC (#16-1) at 20). She alleges that by detaining Plaintiff as a prostitute, Cosmopolitan was communicating to others in the security office that she was in fact a prostitute through pantomime. (*Id.*). She further alleges that by ejecting her after being accused by the Officers of prostitution, Cosmopolitan was similarly labeling her as a prostitute. (*Id.* at 21).

Defamatory statements in Nevada not only include words, but also actions that communicate defamation. *K-Mart Corp. v. Washington*, 866 P.2d 274, 282 (Nev. 1993), receded from on other grounds by *Pope v. Motel 6*, 114 P.3d 277 (Nev. 2005). In *K-Mart*, the plaintiff was handcuffed and marched through the store by K-Mart employees. *Id.* The Nevada Supreme Court concluded that the act of handcuffing the plaintiff and marching him

1 through the store imputed by pantomime that he had committed the crime of shoplifting. *Id.*  
 2 at 283. The Court noted that “[w]ords or conduct or the combination of words and conduct can  
 3 communicate defamation.” *Id.* Additionally, the Court held that because the act imputed that  
 4 the plaintiff had committed a crime, the action was “unquestionably slander per se”, and  
 5 therefore damages were presumed. *Id.* at 283-84.

6 Although in Nevada defamatory statements include actions which may communicate  
 7 defamation, Plaintiff has failed to state a valid claim of defamation through pantomime in this  
 8 case. First, Cosmopolitan cannot be liable for defamation for the act of detaining Plaintiff for  
 9 prostitution at the request of the Officers because, as noted above, Cosmopolitan is entitled  
 10 to the good-faith defense for detaining plaintiff as it was done in good faith at the request of  
 11 government officials.

12 Second, Plaintiff has failed to state a claim of defamation for Cosmopolitan’s decision  
 13 to trespass Plaintiff because the publication element for defamation has not been satisfied as  
 14 to this claim. In *K-Mart*, the plaintiff was handcuffed and marched through the store, which  
 15 represented to others he had committed a crime. 866 P.2d at 282. Here, Plaintiff has only  
 16 alleged she was trespassed. She was not handcuffed and was not paraded before others by  
 17 Cosmopolitan employees. Cosmopolitan personnel simply issued her a warning not to  
 18 trespass, took her photo, and instructed her to leave the premises. (FAC (#16-1) at 11).  
 19 Plaintiff has not alleged that Cosmopolitan employees published to any third party any notice  
 20 that she had been trespassed or that she was an undesirable. Because on the face of the  
 21 FAC it appears that Cosmopolitan privately issued a warning not to trespass without anything  
 22 more, Plaintiff has failed to allege that the publication requirement of defamation has been  
 23 satisfied as to this claim, and the claim is consequently dismissed.

#### 24 **IV. Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress**

25 To state a claim for intentional infliction of emotional distress, the plaintiff must show  
 26 “(1) extreme and outrageous conduct with either the intention of, or reckless disregard for,  
 27 causing emotional distress, (2) the plaintiff’s having suffered severe or extreme emotional  
 28 distress and (3) actual or proximate causation.” *Dillard Dept. Stores, Inc. v. Beckwith*, 989

1 P.2d 882, 886 (Nev. 1999) (quoting *Star v. Rabello*, 625 P.2d 90, 92 (Nev. 1981)). “[E]xtreme  
 2 and outrageous conduct is that which is ‘outside all possible bounds of decency’ and is  
 3 regarded as ‘utterly intolerable in a civilized community.’” *Maduike v. Agency Rent-A-Car*, 953  
 4 P.2d 24, 26 (Nev. 1998) (citation omitted).

5 Plaintiff here has failed to allege she has suffered severe or extreme emotional distress  
 6 resulting from the actions of Cosmopolitan. Plaintiff simply alleges that Cosmopolitan intended  
 7 to inflict emotional distress on Plaintiff and that Plaintiff “has been injured” and suffered  
 8 “emotional distress and mental suffering.” (FAC (#16-1) at 14, 22). No facts are alleged that  
 9 would establish the extent and severity of her suffering, and Plaintiff never claims that any  
 10 distress she suffered was severe or extreme as is required to state a claim for intentional  
 11 infliction of emotional distress. See *Dillard Dept. Stores, Inc.*, 989 P.2d at 886 (listing the  
 12 elements of a claim for intentional infliction of emotional distress). Absent such allegations,  
 13 the Court cannot draw the reasonable inference that Plaintiff suffered severe emotional  
 14 distress or that Cosmopolitan was the actual and proximate cause of the distress. See  
 15 *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009). Because Plaintiff has failed to  
 16 plead that she suffered severe or extreme emotional distress resulting from Cosmopolitan’s  
 17 actions, this claim is dismissed. See *Azpilcueta v. Nevada ex rel. Transp. Authority*, 2010 WL  
 18 2681855, at \*8 (D. Nev. 2010) (dismissing the plaintiff’s claim of intentional infliction of  
 19 emotional distress where no facts were pled demonstrating the extent and severity of the  
 20 plaintiff’s emotional distress); *Blankenship v. Cox*, 2007 WL 844891, at \*12 (D. Nev. 2007)  
 21 (dismissing the plaintiff’s claim for intentional infliction of emotional distress where the  
 22 complaint simply alleged the plaintiff suffered simple “emotional distress”).

### CONCLUSION

23 For the foregoing reasons, IT IS ORDERED that Cosmopolitan’s motion to dismiss  
 24 (#11) is granted. As it appears allowing amendment would be futile based on the facts of this  
 25 case, the claims against Cosmopolitan in the FAC are dismissed without leave to amend.  
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27 DATED: This 11th day of May, 2012.  
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